

USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

3/18/2003

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2003 Annual Report and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Annual Report is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209-2111
Telephone: 703-351-4006 Ext 106
Fax: 703-351-4039
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Portions released on or after July 1, 2003

A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

OFDA's emergency assistance in FY 2002 was directed to vulnerable populations, including severely and moderately malnourished children, nursing and pregnant women, the elderly, and other particularly vulnerable groups. In addition to providing emergency relief commodities and services, OFDA provided assistance for emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation capacity building at the community, national and regional levels. In addition, OFDA supports rehabilitative and disaster prevention activities that reduce vulnerability to recurring emergency events.

IN FY 2002, OFDA responded to 75 declared disasters in 60 countries, involving 50 natural disasters, 17 complex emergencies, and eight human-caused emergencies. Civilians continue to bear the brunt of conflicts and natural disasters. During FY 2002, millions of people have been forced to flee their homes and communities, and have lost access to health care, clean water, food and other basic essentials for survival. These people look to the international humanitarian community for life-saving and life-sustaining support.

Floods made up the largest number of natural disasters in FY 2002 (39 percent), impacting one of every two countries in which OFDA responded to a disaster declaration. Droughts continued for the fourth year in Central Asia and the Indian Sub-Continent, and this year drought also affected Southern Africa and the Horn of Africa, causing significant crop failure, livestock loss and shortage of potable water.

A substantial percentage of OFDA funds address the physical needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The security of IDPs, both physical and legal, generally referred to as protection, has also been provided through OFDA funding, but has been limited to the purely physical sorts of protection. Determining the extent to which OFDA can promote the further integration of protection thinking into humanitarian assistance programming, support protection activities that move toward the legal, human rights sort of activities, and how and when it would be appropriate to fund stand-alone protection activities for IDPs are issues OFDA hopes to address within the bureau and the agency as a whole.

OFDA's role within the U.S. Government is as primary first responder to disasters in foreign countries. The office is structured to meet just one strategic objective. Given the magnitude and unpredictable nature of most disaster events, OFDA is organized to respond rapidly while remaining flexible and creative in responding to relief and mitigation needs. Emergency programs initiated by OFDA are short-term in nature, and are carried out with the expectation that other USAID offices, such as USAID regional bureaus or the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), or U.S. Government agencies, will address medium to long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction needs.

USAID/OFDA is not the only office within the U.S. Government that provides humanitarian aid to foreign countries. USAID's Office of Food for Peace is responsible for administering P.L. 480, Title II emergency food aid, which is targeted to vulnerable populations suffering from food insecurity as a result of natural disasters, civil conflict, or other crises. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) provides assistance to countries that are in a stage of transition from crisis to recovery. This year, a new office, the Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation, was added to the DCHA Bureau to respond to conflict situations. Equally important to OFDA is collaboration with other parts of USAID such as the regional bureaus and field missions, which provide development aid to foreign countries. Development aid and disaster assistance often work together. Countries that have achieved sustainable development are often less likely to require massive U.S. humanitarian assistance after a crisis. Three of the biggest providers of U.S. Government humanitarian assistance are the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration and the U.S. Department of Defense's Office for Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Affairs.

OFDA collaborates closely with other donors in the international relief community. This is important both to coordinate programs and share the burden of relief costs. U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) are also essential partners who play a key role in raising resources, providing humanitarian

assistance, and implementing relief programs. OFDA's partnership with U.S. PVOs and non-governmental organizations include support for mechanisms to facilitate the exchange of information among international partners and to prevent duplication of effort.

Environmental Compliance:

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

961-001 Critical needs met of targeted vulnerable groups in emergency situations

Discussion: